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1. WORLD'S WORST PLACES TO BE A JOURNALIST.

Committee to Protect Journalists (CPJ). May 3, 2003.

At the top of the list is Iraq, where 25 journalists have died since the war began in March 2003. A brutal crackdown launched last year in Cuba by Fidel Castro's government has left an unprecedented 29 journalists behind bars, serving lengthy prison terms of up to 27 years. Last year saw the biggest blow to Zimbabwe's beleaguered press when authorities closed the country's only remaining independent daily. CPJ also placed Turkmenistan, Bangladesh, China, Eritrea, Haiti, the West Bank and Gaza, and Russia on the list of Worst Places to Be a Journalist.

http://www.cpj.org/enemies/worst_places_04/worst_places_04.html [html format, 4 printed pages]

2. GLOBAL HEALTH: U.S. AIDS COORDINATOR ADDRESSING SOME KEY CHALLENGES TO EXPANDING TREATMENT BUT OTHERS REMAIN. [GAO-04-784]

United States General Accountability Office (GAO). July 12, 2004

The President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), announced January 2003, aims to provide 2 million people with anti-retroviral (ARV) treatment in 14 of the world's most severely affected countries. In May 2003 legislation established the position of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator in the State Department. GAO was asked to (1) identify major challenges to U.S. efforts to expand ARV treatment in resource-poor settings and (2) assess the Global AIDS Coordinator's response to these challenges.

[Note: The new name of the General Accounting Office is "General Accountability Office"; the abbreviation (GAO) remains the same.]

<http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d04784.pdf> [pdf format, 86 pages]

3. THE INTERNET AS A UNIQUE NEWS SOURCE: MILLIONS GO ONLINE FOR NEWS AND IMAGES NOT COVERED IN THE MAINSTREAM PRESS.

Deborah Fallows and Lee Rainie, Pew Internet & American Life Project. July 8, 2004.

This report looks at the number of Internet users who have seen the graphic, gruesome, horrific war-related images in recent months that were not displayed by mainstream news organizations. These include still images and videos of such things as U. S. contractors killed in Fallujah, scenes of Iraqi prisoner mistreatment, and images relating to Nicholas Berg, the young American murdered by Islamic terrorists. It also looks at general public attitudes about the appropriateness of those images being made available online. Fallows and Rainie describe notable divisions about the display of war-related images between men and women, younger and older Americans, richer and less well-off Americans, and Democrats, Independents and Republicans. Other dramatic contrasts appear between segments of the population.

http://www.pewtrusts.org/pdf/pew_internet_war_070804.pdf [pdf format, 16 pages]

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4. TERRORISM AND NATIONAL SECURITY: ISSUES AND TRENDS. [IB10119]

Raphael Perl, Library of Congress. Congressional Research Service (CRS). Updated July 6, 2004.

This issue brief examines international terrorist actions and threats and the U.S. policy response. Available policy options range from diplomacy, international cooperation, and constructive engagement to economic sanctions, covert action, physical security enhancement, and military force. U.S. policy toward international terrorism contains a significant military component, reflected in the war in Iraq; U.S. operations in Afghanistan; deployment of U.S. forces around the Horn of Africa, to Djibouti, and the former Soviet Republic of Georgia; and ongoing military exercises in Colombia. President Bush has expressed a willingness to provide military aid to "governments everywhere" in the fight against terrorism.

<http://www.fas.org/irp/crs/IB10119.pdf> [pdf format, 19 pages]

5. REBUILDING THE SUPPLY CHAIN OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS LEADERS.

Paul C. Light. RAND. Web-posted April 29, 2004.

The United States is fighting the war on terrorism on many fronts, at home and abroad, on the battlefield and at the negotiating table, and through a dense thicket of public, private, intergovernmental, and nongovernmental partnerships. It must have leaders who bring talent, creativity, judgment, and courage to the task. Unfortunately, September 11 revealed significant weaknesses throughout the "supply chain" of talented foreign affairs leaders. This paper addresses the question, 'How can the nation's educational institutions add value as these future leaders pass through their training?' Light further notes: "The weaknesses might not matter if today's foreign policy leaders were immortal. But they are not only mortal, many are certain to retire from foreign affairs in the not-too-distant future. At the State Department, for example, one out of three employees has at least 20 years of service, and one out of four has at least 25."

[Note: Contains copyrighted material]

<http://www.rand.org/publications/IP/IP244/IP244.pdf> [pdf format, 6 pages]

6. LIVING TOGETHER: A NEW LOOK AT RACIAL AND ETHNIC INTEGRATION IN METROPOLITAN NEIGHBORHOODS.

David Fasenfest, Jason Booza, and Kurt Metzger, Brookings Institution. April 2004.

*This analysis of the changing racial and ethnic profile of neighborhoods in America's ten largest metropolitan areas between 1990 and 2000 reveals that: * The number of predominantly white neighborhoods fell by 30 percent during the 1990s. Neighborhoods with a mixed white and Hispanic or Asian population replaced predominantly white communities as the most common neighborhood type by 2000. * Nine of the 10 metro areas saw an increase in mixed-race neighborhoods. In Boston, Chicago, and Detroit, neighborhoods with a mix of whites and Hispanics or Asians fueled this increase. In Dallas, Houston, New York, and Washington, D.C., neighborhoods with a mix of blacks and Hispanics or Asians multiplied most rapidly. * Over the decade, whites and blacks became less likely, and Hispanics and Asians became more likely, to live in neighborhoods in which their group predominated*

http://www.brookings.edu/urban/pubs/20040428_fasenfest.pdf [pdf format, 20 pages]

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7. REPORT ON THE U.S. INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY'S PREWAR INTELLIGENCE ASSESSMENTS ON IRAQ.

United States Senate. Select Committee on Intelligence. Web-posted July 9, 2004.

The release of this unanimous, bipartisan report has sparked renewed debate in the media about the U.S. and Coalition decision to send troops to invade Iraq in March 2003. In the report, the Senate Intelligence Committee denounces what it describes as major failures in the U. S. intelligence estimates on the advancements of weapons of mass destruction programs in Iraq under Saddam Hussein. This 'group think' dynamic led Intelligence Community analysts, collectors and managers to both interpret ambiguous evidence as conclusively indicative of a WMD program, as well as ignore or minimize evidence that Iraq did not have active and expanding weapons of mass destruction programs. This presumption was so strong that formalized IC mechanisms established to challenge assumptions and group think were not utilized."

Full Report: <http://intelligence.senate.gov/iragreport2.pdf> [pdf format, 521 pages]

Conclusions [excerpted from full report]: <http://intelligence.senate.gov/conclusions.pdf> [pdf format, 30 pages]

8. BUILDING CAPABILITY FROM THE TECHNICAL REVOLUTION THAT HAS HAPPENED.

John White and John Deutch. United States Army War College, Strategic Studies Institute (SSI). June 2004.

For the past 5 years the United States has sought to transform its defense capabilities to reflect ongoing changes in technology, management techniques, the American political and economic landscapes, and the global security environment. The terrorist attacks of September 2001 and the ensuing Global War on Terrorism provided stark and tragic reminders of the need for such an adjustment. With American military forces engaged around the world both in combat and in stabilization operations, the need for rigorous and critical analysis of security transformation has never been greater. Toward this end, the Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs at Harvard University's Kennedy School of Government, U.S. Army War College Strategic Studies Institute, and the Eisenhower National Security Series cosponsored a conference on security transformation on November 14-15, 2003, which brought together top thinkers to assess this topic.

<http://www.carlisle.army.mil/ssi/pdf/00372.pdf> [pdf format, 15 pages]

9. FEMALE SUICIDE BOMBERS.

Debra D. Zedalis, United States Army War College, Strategic Studies Institute (SSI). June 2004.

Suicide bombers are among popular weapons of choice. Terrorists are using suicide bombers because they represent a low cost technology and a low risk weapon. Suicide bombers are readily available, require little training, leave no trace behind, and strike fear into the general population. The success of suicide bombers depends upon an element of surprise, as well as accessibility to targeted areas or populations. This research paper reviews historical female suicide bombers, focuses on female suicide bomber characteristics, analyzes recent changes in application by various terrorist organizations, and provides implications of change within a strategic assessment of future female suicide bombings.

<http://www.carlisle.army.mil/ssi/pdf/00373.pdf> [pdf format, 24 pages]

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10. DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT IN THE BROADER MIDDLE EAST: A TRANSATLANTIC STRATEGY FOR PARTNERSHIP. [Istanbul Paper #1]

The German Marshall Fund of the United States. June 27, 2004.

The authors call for a dramatic shift in the approaches taken by Europe and by the United States to the region. They focus more specifically on the issue of increased democratization in the vast region known collectively as "the Middle East". The paper argues that an appropriate transatlantic approach to human development and the growth of democracy in the region should be built on the following principles: 1) Regional Ownership; 2) Engaging Rulers and Ruled; 3) Islam and Democracy; 4) Tailored Policies. Also, say the authors, the West must address questions related to its credibility gap in the Middle East.

[http://www.gmfus.org/apps/gmf/gmfwebfinal.nsf/48A527D9949584F885256EBA0077D44C/\\$File/GMF3928%20Istanbul%20Report%20wcov.pdf](http://www.gmfus.org/apps/gmf/gmfwebfinal.nsf/48A527D9949584F885256EBA0077D44C/$File/GMF3928%20Istanbul%20Report%20wcov.pdf) [English-language version, pdf format, 22 pages]

11. U.S. TREATMENT OF PRISONERS IN IRAQ: SELECTED LEGAL ISSUES. [RL32395]

Jennifer K. Elsea, Library of Congress. Congressional Research Service (CRS). May 24, 2004.

This report summarizes pertinent provisions of the Geneva Conventions Relative to the Treatment of Victims of War (Geneva Conventions) and other international agreements concerning the treatment of certain types of prisoners. The report begins with a discussion of international and U.S. standards regarding the treatment of prisoners. A discussion of accountability in case of breach of these standards follows, including potential means of asserting jurisdiction over alleged violators, either in military courts under the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) or U.S. federal courts, by applying U.S. criminal statutes that explicitly apply extraterritorially or within the special maritime or territorial jurisdiction of the United States (as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 7) or by means of the Military Extraterritorial Jurisdiction Act (MEJA). Finally, the report discusses international requirements to provide redress for those whose treatment at the hands of U.S. officials may have fallen below the standards outlined in the first section of the report.

<http://www.fas.org/irp/crs/RL32395.pdf> [pdf format, 21 pages]

12. NUCLEAR POWER'S CHANGING FUTURE.

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). June 26, 2004.

IAEA Director General Mohamed ElBaradei published this brief report, issued as a press release, on the eve of the opening of the "International Conference on Fifty Years of Nuclear Power - the Next Fifty Years", to be held in Obninsk, Russia from June 27 - July 2, 2004. This report forecasts a moderate growth in nuclear power in the near future, with the greatest growth in new nuclear power plants (NPPs) arising in Asia. "Of the new NPPs presently under construction, 18 of the 27 are located in Asia, while construction has virtually halted in Western European and North American countries with long-standing nuclear power programmes." Due to the depletion of fossil-fuel resources, however, as well as to other factors, the IAEA expects to see a quadrupling of today's nuclear power output by 2050.

<http://www.iaea.org/PrinterFriendly/NewsCenter/PressReleases/2004/pm200405.html> [English-language, html format, 8 printed pages]

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13. PALESTINIANS AND MIDDLE EAST PEACE: ISSUES FOR THE UNITED STATES. [IB92052]

Clyde Mark, Library of Congress. Congressional Research Service (CRS). Updated May 20, 2004.

According to the "road map" for the "quartet" peace proposal (Europe, Russia, U.N., U.S.A.), the Israelis and Palestinians must take steps to implement the plan, but it was not clear if the steps were to be sequential (the Israeli view) or in parallel (the Palestinian view). During stage one, the Israelis [among other things] will end attacks on Palestinian cities, end house demolitions, end deportations, freeze settlement activity, and dismantle settlements [...] and the Palestinians will name a new cabinet, name a Prime Minister, and consolidate the Palestinian police forces. During Phase two, the quartet will establish a monitoring system and will hold an international conference on Palestinian economic recovery. During phase three, [they] will agree on a provisional Palestinian state and will resume negotiations for permanent borders and other issues.

<http://fas.org/man/crs/IB92052.pdf> [pdf format, 18 pages]

14. INSURGENCY AND COUNTERINSURGENCY IN IRAQ.

Bruce Hoffman, RAND. Web-posted June 17, 2004.

For 50 years, the United States has had ill-fated experiences in effectively fighting insurgencies. In counterinsurgency terms, says Hoffman, Vietnam and Iraq form two legs of a historically fraught triangle — with El Salvador providing the connecting leg. In light of this history, the author analyzes where the United States has gone wrong in Iraq; what unique challenges the conflict presents to coalition forces deployed there; and what light both shed on future counterinsurgency planning, operations, and requirements. Hoffman argues that "none of the four stages of an insurgency defined in the CIA's renowned Guide to the Analysis of Insurgency seem to be relevant to the situation in Iraq.

[Note: Contains copyrighted material]

<http://www.rand.org/publications/OP/OP127/OP127.pdf> [pdf format, 26 pages]

15. AVIATION SECURITY: FURTHER STEPS NEEDED TO STRENGTHEN THE SECURITY OF COMMERCIAL AIRPORT PERIMETERS AND ACCESS CONTROLS. [GAO-04-728]

United States General Accounting Office (GAO). June 8, 2004.

[Note: Because of the sensitive nature of some of material in this investigation, GAO issued a more detailed, restricted version to certain members of Congress.]

In the 2 years since passage of the Aviation and Transportation Security Act (ATSA), the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) has primarily focused its efforts on improving aviation security through enhanced passenger and baggage screening. The act also contained provisions directing TSA to take actions to improve the security of airport perimeters, access controls, and airport workers. One of TSA's first challenges imposed by the act was to improve the security of airline passenger and baggage screening activities, activities for which TSA has direct responsibility.

<http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d04728.pdf> [pdf format, 59 pages]

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16. UPDATE ON THE GLOBAL CAMPAIGN AGAINST TERRORIST FINANCING.

Mallory Factor, Lee S. Wolosky and William F. Wechsler, Council on Foreign Relations (CFR). June 15, 2004.

*This task force report is a follow-on to the Council's 2002 report which concluded that persons and organizations based in Saudi Arabia were the most important source of funds for al-Qaeda. The report includes both positive and negative findings and recommends, among other things, that: * U.S. policymakers build a new framework for U.S.-Saudi relations; * Saudi Arabia fully implement its new laws and regulations and take additional steps to further improve its efforts to combat terrorist financing; * Multilateral initiatives be better coordinated, appropriately funded, and invested with clear punitive authorities; * The U.N. Security Council broaden the scope of the U.N.'s al-Qaeda and Taliban Sanctions Committee.*

[Note: Contains copyrighted material]

Report: http://www.cfr.org/pdf/Revised_Terrorist_Financing.pdf [pdf format, 56 pages]
Appendix C: A Comparative Assessment of Saudi Arabia with other Countries of the Islamic World
http://www.cfr.org/pdf/Revised_Terrorist_Financing_AppendC.pdf [pdf format, 14 pages]
Appendix D: A Technical Assessment of Certain Saudi Arabia Laws, Regulations, and Institutions
http://www.cfr.org/pdf/Revised_Terrorist_Financing_AppendD.pdf [pdf format, 191 pages]

17. FINAL REPORT OF THE NATIONAL COMMISSION ON TERRORIST ATTACKS UPON THE UNITED STATES, OFFICIAL GOVERNMENT EDITION. [THE 9-11 COMMISSION REPORT]

National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States (9-11 Commission). July 22, 2004.

This wide-ranging, bipartisan report examines the background of the Al Qaeda attacks on the U.S. on September 11, 2001 and identifies why the U.S. intelligence community failed to anticipate these specific attacks and prevent them. The Commission also makes unanimous recommendations on certain specific reforms that the members believe need to be taken in order to strengthen the intelligence capabilities of the nation. The Commission finds that neither the Clinton nor the current Bush administrations considered terrorism as the overriding national security concern before 9-11. This they attribute primarily to "a failure of imagination" on the part of U.S. intelligence agencies. They criticize all of the agencies tasked with defending the United States, including the Department of Defense, the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), the North American Air Defense (NORAD) system, as well as others. The report states that "[t]he most serious weaknesses in agency capabilities were in the domestic arena. The FBI did not have the capability to link the collective knowledge of agents in the field to national priorities." Throughout the report the Commission makes a number of recommendations to improve intelligence capabilities and to strengthen other measures related to homeland defense.

Table of Contents: <http://www.9-11commission.gov> [sections in pdf format, various pagings]
Full Report: <http://www.9-11commission.gov/report/911Report.pdf> [pdf format, 585 pages]
Executive Summary: <http://www.9-11commission.gov/report/911ReportExec.pdf> [pdf format, 31 pages]

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